THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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"Thy strains, O Poesy! shall never die,
"While man can feel, or Music charm the sky;
"O'er thee the sword no victory can gain,
"And time assails thy feeblest works in vain."

A VENITIAN SERENADE.

Air—"*Love among the Roses.*"

The vesper star
Is set above—
The sweet guitar
Is breathing love—
And maids, with eyes of summer light,
With songs awake the cloudy night:
Oh come my love! ere dawns to-morrow,
We'll snatch a golden hour from sorrow.

The moon looks on
The silver wave—
The winds are gone
To ocean's cave—
The gondolet skims o'er the tide,
The lover sighs at beauty's side:
Oh come, my love!

No more delay,
My lingering bride!
Too soon will day
My presence chide;
The matin-bird unfolds his wing,
And silence wraps the dulcet string:
Oh come, my love!

GOOD NIGHT.

Good night! good night! 'tis even so,
And friends that love the best must part;
Life's web is spun of joy and woe—
For every sunbeam of the heart,
An answering tear must flow!
Good Night!

Good night! good night! as hand in hand
The lovers whisper time away,
The tapers, though by Cupid fann'd,
Refuse to shed a lengthen'd ray:
Then break the rosy band!
Good Night!

TO A LADY WHO GAVE ME A SUGAR HEART

A sugar heart!—'t was very sweet,
But still I would prefer your other;
Pray give me *that* when next we meet,
And save the candy for another!

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD!

STOLEN from the subscriber, within a few years, his whole estate, consisting of houses, lands, and negroes, horses, cows, hogs, and sheep, household and kitchen furniture, with various other articles of husbandry.—They were gradually and almost imperceptibly *spirited* away by one "INTEMPERANCE," who was then an inmate of the family, but who also absconded shortly after committing the above depredations, and who is still lurking in the neighborhood, to the great annoyance of all good society. Any person who will put me again in possession of said property, and confine Intemperance in any jail within the limits of the United States, so as to be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, and the thanks of one who has been

A TOPER.

P. S. Intemperance may be known by his propensity for low company, redness of eyes and nose, and his great fear of losing his rights. T.

Hiccup-Gap, (— Co.) April 16th, 1834.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ON THE USE OF ARDENT SPIRITS IN THE SUMMER SEASON.

Throughout the season of harvest, the careful and industrious farmer eats his bread in the sweat of his face. At this season, especially, he must attend closely to his business, and drive it with zeal. If he employs laborers, he finds it necessary to be with them as constantly as possible—directing their work, and encouraging them to industry by his own example; and such severe toils as he himself and his laborers endure in the scorching heat of the sun, and from the morning till the evening of the longest days, necessarily require a plenty of the most nourishing and strengthening food and drink. It appeared to be the prevailing opinion, a few years ago, that Whiskey was the staff of life for laboring people, especially in hot weather; and that they should take into their stomachs large drafts of liquid fire, to guard them against the scorching heat of the sun. This is a false and pernicious notion: for men were strong to labor, and could endure hard toils in the hottest weather, when whiskey was not known in the world.

It is said that the Romans and Carthagenians supported the fatigues of laborious marches, in the warmest climates and seasons, under a load of arms which in some instances weighed sixty pounds, without any other liquor than vinegar and water to allay their thirst. What toils were endured by the first settlers of New England!—toils which could hardly be endured by their descendants of the present generation; yet they had neither rum, nor brandy, nor whiskey; they had not even cider; their drink was "Adam's ale,"—which is simple water.

As if the people of the present age were under the operation of the hydrophobia, they seem, many of them, terribly afraid of water. A few persons have destroyed their lives by drinking large drafts of cold water while they were heated; and hence the silly conclusion is drawn, that it is dangerous in hot weather to drink water, unless it be mixed with spirits; whereas, for one life that has been destroyed by drinking water, a thousand, in all probability, have been destroyed (latterly in this country) by drinking rum, brandy, and whiskey.

Every healthy person, who wishes for the continuance of his health, should make good water his principal drink; it is the wholesome beverage that nature has provided for all her children. There is no real nourishment in ardent spirits; they operate as a stimulant, and, as soon as their stimulating force is spent, correspondent langour and weakness succeed—so that the system is reduced as much below its ordinary tone, as it had been raised above it. Therefore, the use of ardent spirits, however it may increase the exertions of the laborer for a short space, cannot fail to unfit him for steadily persevering in hard labor; and it is a well established fact, that whiskey-drinkers will not and cannot perform so great a quantity of labor for a whole month, or even a whole week, as men of the same strength are able to perform, who make no use of those liquors.

A SUBSCRIBER.

OBITUARY.

[COMMUNICATED TO THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

JAMES GRAHAM, Senr.

We verily believe if Christians would carefully observe the minute exactness with which God has fulfilled, and is daily fulfiling—not the prophecies, but the moral declarations of His Holy word—they would be amazed at their own stupidity—ashamed of their want of confidence in His blessed promises, and mourn over their lack of fidelity;—their faith would be increased, their hopes encouraged, and every grace enlivened—their course made more brilliant, their end more triumphant. On the contrary, we cannot believe *that* man exists, possessed of common understanding, who will make the same observation, that can for one moment doubt their authenticity, or live for one day under the influence of those views which debase the intellectual character, and those conclusions which destroy the soul of the sceptic.

These thoughts have been suggested by the reminiscence of the life, character, and death, of that honorable servant of his God and Country, the late venerable JAMES GRAHAM, Senr., who died in Rowan co., on the 9th of February last. With what delightful emotions, with what encouragement, can we now view his long life, and mark the apparant scrupulousness with which every promise made to the righteous was verified to him. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

The subject of these remarks was the son of James and Margaret Graham, who emigrated from Scotland, and settled first in Pennsylvania, but subsequently removed to this county. He was born in January 1758, and was married to Margaret Porter in 1786, by whom he had nine children, two of which died whilst young. He lived to see the other seven all settled in life, so near to him that he could visit any one of them and return the same day—all living in the pastoral charge of the same minister, and all professing the same Holy Religion, in the faith of which he lived, and in the hope of which they saw him die.

Born with "a heart for Freedom's cause, and a hand for Freedom's blow," "a soul of courage and of fortitude,"—possessing a lofty spirit of independence, a true devotion to liberty and his country, he early espoused the cause of the Revolution. At the first call of his loved country, he ran to her support and defence against the tyranny and oppression of the mother country. In the year 1775, when only in the seventeenth year of his age, he entered the Army, burning, as we believe, with a sacred zeal for the honor and freedom of his country. During the years 1776, 1780, and 17-81, he was valiantly engaged in some of the most important battles fought in the Southern country. Perhaps no one more truly rejoiced in the ultimate success of the cause. Never can we dwell on the characters or contemplate the high and holy principles which seem to have actuated the Fathers of the Revolution, but we feel and lament our inability to do them justice. But their glory is interwoven with that of their country;—their names are inscribed on the columns of her independence. Having loved and suffered with his country in the hour of trial and danger, he loved her to the end. Although he never mingled much in political contests, he was ever alive to her best interests. Never can the writer forget the strong and powerful manner in which he expressed himself to him on the occasion of the first election of our present Chief Magistrate. How ardently did he deprecate, and with what trembling emotion did he depict, the probable evil consequences! We thought his fears unwarranted. How far they have been justified, *let the voice of the country now tell!*

But it was *Religion* that gave a peculiar interest and dignity to his character. Enjoying, from his birth, the unspeakable blessing of pious parents, he was reared "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord;" and in him, as in all other cases, was confirmed that promise, "train up your child in the way in which he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Of the time and circumstances of his conversion, we are not apprized; but, of this we are certain, that he early became convinced that, although he had been taught to avoid the temptation, and had escaped the snares in which so many youths have been entraped and ruined, mere external goodness was not enough. He discovered that his whole nature was depraved, his whole heart corrupt, and without the renewing and sanctifying influence of the Holy Spirit, he could not hope to live under the smiles, to die in the favor, or at last to meet the approving plaudits, of that God who searchest the heart, and is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity. As soon as satisfied of a change of heart, and an interest in the atonement made by the Saviour, he united himself to the Church of Third-Creek, which was then in its infancy, and to which he became, in an eminent degree, a Father.

Not long after his connexion with this Church, he was elected a Ruling Elder, which office he sustained with universal approbation until the hour of his death. To the faithful manner in which he watched over the interests of this Church, to that zealous care and unremitted exertion with which he devoted himself to its spiritual growth and enlargement, those can bear the best testimony who were called to serve with him in that office. But *all* would be compelled to give the most honorable testimony.

Rarely has the Christian character shone with a more regular and undeviating lustre. He was a man of good natural understanding, and common education. He possessed a sound judgment—was deliberate in forming his opinions and plans of conduct, but was perseveringly decided when adopted. Integrity and decision were prominent traits in his character. Having fixed in his mind the few simple and naked principles of truth, by these his habits were regulated—satisfying himself about the right and the wrong, he was not then influenced by circumstances in the performance of duty. "Too fond of the right to pursue the expedient," he hesitated not, whilst others were consulting the maxims of worldly prudence. Though humble in his habitual deportment, yet he ever appeared with a Christian dignity which commanded affection and respect. While he was a firm believer in the doctrines of grace, and the need of heart-piety for the approbation of God, he viewed it equally important to maintain a holy life, as the necessary fruit of the Spirit, and the evidence of his good estate. He believed there was an intimate connexion between principles and practice. He acknowledged an overruling hand in every event, yet endeavored to perform his duty as a dependant, accountable being. He appeared to act, especially in the latter part of his life, as under the weight of everlasting motives.

But it is not possible, nor is it necessary, to dwell on every trait which we loved and admired in the character of this good old man. As a father, he was kind and indulgent, yet governed his children with decision and energy. He loved them much, and never seemed to enjoy himself so much as when in the bosom of his family. He was exceedingly anxious for their intellectual and moral improvement. The exertions which he made in their behalf will never be forgotten by them. The deep solicitude he felt in their souls' eternal peace, was manifested by the fervent prayers which he daily offered up in their hearing, and which we trust will be forever recollected in the most grateful manner. For them we hope there is a rich legacy laid up before the throne of God, in petitions yet unanswered. Nor was his affection for the young confined to his own family: *He* felt the deepest interest in the rising generation.—*He* rejoiced in every thing calculated early to develope the mind and train for action the youth of his country. Especially young men acquiring an education with the Gospel Ministry in view—*his soul loved.*

As a neighbor, he was obliging—living in peace with all around him. So far from creating disturbances, or mixing in the broils which, unhappily, so often spring up in neighborhoods, he was often called to allay them.

As a man and a Christian, he was "diligent in business, fervent in spirit—serving the Lord." He died in the practice of the apostolic injunction, "Owe no man any thing." It is said he did not owe one dollar.—Having settled his temporal matters some fifteen years ago, and living with his youngest son, who took the entire charge of the family, he devoted himself almost wholly to reading, meditation, and prayer. His chief care seemed to be his own heart and life. His interest in spiritual things seemed daily to increase, and he evidently ripened for the service of the Upper Temple. He was remarkable for his regular attendance to the ordinances of the Gospel. He loved the social prayer-meeting—his delight was in the public sanctuary—the assembly of the saints. How often, in this particular, has he reminded us of the Beloved Disciple. During the latter part of his life, though seventy years of age, for certain reasons he preferred to walk, which he commonly did, and though the Church was four miles from his dwelling, yet never was his seat in the congregat[ion] empty except for material causes. Truly he loved t[he] worship of the Church. His heart was bound to the Church and congregation of Third-Creek, by strong peculiar ties, yet his Christian benevolence embraced the family of man,—a world that lieth in sin. He rejoiced at the universal success of the cause—in the prosperity of Zion every where. He looked forward with delightful anticipation to the moral effect of the benevolent institutions of the present age. Often, whilst engaged in reading by the fireside, has he been seen to lay down his book, and raise both hands in the most fervent prayer to Almighty God, that he would spread the Gospel—convert the Heathen, and save the world!

We had a strong desire to witness the dying exercises of this man. We visited him, but found, from the nature of the disease, (being Pneumonic) that he was utterly unable to converse—could only answer such questions as were proposed. He was asked what were his feelings and views in his present situation. He expressed the most unreserved submission to the will of his Heavenly Father, whether it should be life or death: But in regard to death he said, "I have yet a great work to do." Never shall we forget our mental exclamation at that moment. "Great God!" thought we, "if *this man* has yet a great work to do, what will become of those who have done nothing until they come to this hour!" "If the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear?" He was not permitted to enjoy those cheering anticipations, or to manifest that glorious triumph, which is vouchsaved to a few who love the Lord Jesus. Perhaps it is true, generally, that those who have given the best evidence in their lives, to the truth of the Gospel, are not called upon for a dying testimony. We would sooner trust to the living state, than the dying frame of any man. His death was tranquil and easy. "Early in the morning, the first day of the week," his blessed spirit ascended, borne on Angels' wings, we have no doubt, to the throne of God, where he has now his full share in all the employments and enjoyments of those who were before redeemed. Oh! that we may die the death of the righteous, and that our last end may be like his! What would his family now take in exchange for this cheering hope? His example is before them; would that they may follow it! Then may they cherish the soul-exhilirating anticipation of meeting their aged father—when the toils of life shall have ended—where sickness shall not be needed—where separation and sorrow shall be no more—but where immortal health shall qualify them to unite in forever celebrating the triumph of the Saviour.

Let Infidels exhaust their resources in their endeavors to illuminate the valley of death, *still it is death!* The meretricious light of their profane philosophy cannot penetrate beyond the grave. If the Sun of Righteousness shine not upon the soul when disease blasts the verdure of health, despair withers its root, and it will forever rot in perdition. It is the Bible *alone* that can tear away the chilling gloom of the grave—it is this that opens up to view that narrow path that leads from the tomb, to all the joys at God's right hand. Hear its voice:

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SINGULAR ADVENTURE.

Once upon a time a traveller stepped into a stage coach. He was a young man starting in life. He found six passengers about him, all grey headed and extremely aged men. The youngest appeared to have seen at least eighty winters. Our young traveller, struck with the singularly mild and happy aspect which distinguished all his fellow passengers, determined to ascertain the secret of a long life, and the art of making old age comfortable; he addressed the one who was apparently the eldest, who told him that he had always led a regular and abstemious life, eating vegetables and drinking water. The young man was rather daunted at this, inasmuch as he liked the good things of life. He addressed the second, who astounded him by saying he had always eaten roast beef, and gone to bed *regularly* fuddled for the last seventy years, adding, that all depends on *regularity*. The third had prolongled his days by never seeking or accepting office; the fourth by resolutely abstain from all political or religious controversies, and the fifth by getting to bed at sunset and rising at dawn. The sixth was apparently much younger than the other five—his hair less grey, and there was less of it—a placid smile, denoting a perfectly easy conscience, mantled his face, and his voice was jocund and strong. They were all surprised to learn that he was by ten years the oldest man in the coach. "How!" exclaimed our young traveller, "how is it you have thus preserved the freshness of life?" "I have drank water and drank wine—I have eaten meat and vegetables—I have held a public office—I have dabbled in politics and written religious pamphlets—I have sometimes gone to bed at midnight, got up at sunrise and at noon, —*but I have always paid promptly for my newspapers.*"—*Cincinnati Republican.*

"THE LOWER REGIONS."

A correspondent of the "Richmond Compiler," speaking of the Kanawha country, relates the following anecdote:

"Immediately on the road, and a short distance from the bank of the river, the celebrated *Burning Spring* attracts the curiosity of the traveller. A cavity in the earth of a few feet in diameter, presents at its bottom several small orifices, from which an odorous gas, or strong bituminous vapor, is constantly exhaled. When ignited by a lighted candle, which is easily done, the whole becomes a sheet of flame, and is only extinguished by the plentiful application of water. Filling the cavity with water previous to ignition, does not diminish the brightness or fierceness of the blaze. Inflammable gasses undobtedly abound in many portions of the valley. An anecdote, illustrating the fact, was frequently related in my hearing, which I cannot forbear to repeat. A very respectable gentleman, somewhat eccentric and a little profane, had been boring for salt to the depth of 600 feet, when his friends endeavored to dissuade him from the costly experiment. "Salt I will have," he exclaimed "if I bore for it to the infernal regions!" Accordingly he pressed on in pursuit of his object, with renewed perseverence and ardor—and his boring machine having penetrated one of those subterraneous recesses, where nature generates her mysterious and terrific agents, a volume of flame suddenly burst through the orifice, and, ascending far above the earth's surface, spread terror and amazement in the neighborhood. The less enlightened, and superstitious, of course, fancied that the profane gentleman's threats had been really carried into execution, and that the contents of the awful and undefinable pit had been actually disgorged upon mother earth."

"GUMPTION."

This is a fine old Scotch word, not generally to be found in the dictionaries, though it is worthy of a place in the best. It has a great deal of meaning in it, and often expresses what nothing else can.

When I see a girl reject the addresses of a respectable young man, who owns a good farm, goes to meeting, and pays his debts, for one who wears a dickey, visits the theatre, and spends his money faster than he earns it, I think to myself she has not much gumption.

When I see a young mechanic who wants a good wife that can make a pudding, spit a turkey, &c., dangling after a piece of affectation because she has been to a dancing school, and can play on a piano, I guess he has not much gumption.

When I see a farmer paying taxes for twenty acres of land half-fenced and half-tilled, when he might raise more on six acres under good cultivation, I conclude he is not overstocked with gumption.

When I see a man who has a good business, sufficient to support his family respectably, neglecting his affairs, and running into debt, in order to obtain a political office, I fancy that, whatever may be his talents, he is not burdened with gumption.

When I see a man calling his boys from school, and spending two hours every afternoon, for a month, to tar his trees, that the canker worm may not ascend them, when he might effect a remedy in a single day, by exchanging the earth for three feet around them, I conclude that he has more industry than gumption.

When I see a man purchasing three cords of wood for the winter, when, by listing his doors, and mending a broken pane, he might save two of them, I think he has but little gumption.

When I see a young man, just set up in business, keeping a horse and chaise at an expense of two dollars a day, and failing in six months, when he might walk for nothing, and continue his business with safety, I conclude that he has not much gumption.

When I see a man attending diligently to his own concerns, sending his children to school, paying his debts, subscribing for a newspaper, and keeping clear of law suits, quarrels, and politics, I set him down as a man possessing a reasonable share of gumption.

When I see a woman mending her children's clothes, and receiving her husband with affection, I conclude that she has an extraordinary share of gumption.

In fine, when I see a man who deals justly, loves mercy, walks humbly, and pays for his newspaper, I conclude that of all others in this world he possesses the greatest portion of gumption.

FREAK OF FORTUNE.

One of those wonderful mutations of fortune, which are sufficiently frequent in romantic, but so rarely occur in real life, has lately raised a common herd-boy to be the possessor of property producing a revenue of £30,000 a year. This fortunate youth is the natural son of a Baron D. by a young woman who died immediately after the birth of the child.—The Baron placed the child under the care of M. Deville, the Burgomaster of Loupolgne, a village near Nivelles, in Brabant, but afterwards took no notice of his offspring for fifteen years, and seemed to have forgotten that such a being was in existence, till he was on his death bed, when he made a will, and bequeathed to his child all that he was worth. M. Deville was appointed executor, and, when he went to communicate the glad tidings to the youth, [illegible] tending the cows [illegible] culty he was [illegible] in [illegible] coach. "How!" exclaimed our young traveller, "how is it you have thus preserved the freshness of the truth, and went to Liege to be educated in a manner fitting his new station in society.—*Foreign Paper.*

A LIBERAL PATRON.

Hogarth was once employed by a rich citizen in London to paint a historical piece on the walls of the grand staircase of his mansion, who, like a prudent man who knew how it went, informed Hogarth he must make a bargain before hand. The subject chosen was the passage of the Red Sea by the Israelites, and the host of Pharaoh in pursuit. After considerable higgling about the price of the job, the necessities of the painter compelled him to strike for two guineas; all that the worthy encourager of the fine arts could be prevailed on to give. Early next morning honest brush commenced his task, and after working about two hours, which he considered labor enough for his compensation, knocked at the chamber door of the old gentleman, who had not donned his breeches, informing him the job was finished and he wanted his pay. "Gadso! already?" cried the vender of cheese and onions, who soon issued from his dormitory, spectacles in hand, crying out—"Must see it,—will never buy a pig in a poke; must see the goods!" and waddled along, preceded by the painter, to inspect the labors of genius. When arrived upon the stairs, he observed a broad belt of red, extending along the wall, about midway between the ceiling and the stairs, which the artist had laid on in short order with common house painter's brush.

"Gadso!" exclaimed the liberal employer, "what's this?" "The Red Sea," quietly replied Hogarth. "Gadso! so it is—but where—where are the Israelites, with their general, and all that, eh?" "Gone over, sir," said Hogarth "Gone over; Gadso! true—true! But where's Pharaoh and his host?" "All drowned, your worship," said Will, smiling, and extending his hand for the fee. "Gadso!" cried the satisfied cit, "and so they are, sure enough."

ESCAPE OF A LION AND A TIGRESS.

A melancholy accident occurred at Wombwell's menagerie, in consequence of the lion Wallace and a large tigress escaping from the caravan, at Worksworth. It appears that the drivers were putting the vans into the yard of the White Lion Inn, when a carriage, laden with timber, came in contact with the one in which the celebrated lion Wallace, and a very large tigress, were kept, and staved in the whole side of the vehicle. Every pains possible were taken to prevent the beasts obtaining their liberty, by repairing the van as well as circumstances would permit, and by closing the gates of the yard; but in the course of the night the beasts, being by nature restless, by some means removed one of the broken pannels, and succeeded in making their escape by the back yard into the fields, where the tigress attacked a number of sheep, and killed three. The lion, finding himself at liberty, was by no means idle, but falling in with some cows belonging to Mr. Wilson, killed one and severely wounded two others. The bleating of the sheep, the lowing of the cows, and the roaring of the lion, aroused the keepers and several of the inhabitants, when pursuit was made by the whole body, in order to kill or retake them. They first discovered the lion, about three or four fields distant, feeding on the cow which had fallen a victim to his irresistible fury. They immediately fronted him as well as their fears would admit, and several shots were fired, though contrary to the orders of the keeper, by which the lion was severely wounded. The infuriated animal suddenly rushed upon a man, who was at some distance from him, and before assistance could be rendered he unfortunately killed him. He then dashed into a cow-shed, where, by the well known voice of the keepers, and their able management, he was secured, and lodged in a place of safety, without further mischief. The party then went in pursuit of the tigress, which had taken another direction, and had fallen in with some persons going to work the brick-fields. The animal attacked a [illegible] with a child in her arms, and a boy about [illegible] years of age, all of whom were killed before assistance arrived. On the party coming up, they were horror struck at the spectacle. Every [illegible] was made to secure the animal; but it was so dangerously wounded as not to be expected [illegible] even if that object could be effected.—*N[illegible] Herald.*

Sagacity of the Horse.—We learn that several horses were on board the Wm. Penn [illegible] of the conflagration. Among them was one noble animal, who, when the flames spread [illegible] to be completely conscious, not only of his danger, but that his only dependence was on him[illegible] followed Capt. Jeffries, who was the [illegible] the boat, like a dog, from one side [illegible] the boat. At every movement of the [illegible] intelligent animal was at his side, [illegible] singular intelligence, his apprehension [illegible] ence on the aid of Capt. Jeffries. [illegible] length noticed him, and leading him [illegible] the boat, said, "my noble fellow, you [illegible] this railing or be lost." To the [illegible] captain, the animal appeared to [illegible] and leaping the rail, plunged into the [illegible] to the shore, and escaped.—*Philadelphia Commercial Intelligencer.*

A person was [illegible] a [illegible] litia company, [illegible] him for some [illegible] family would [illegible] in a doubt[illegible] for us to [illegible] now?" "Are [illegible]

JEFFERSON'S BIRTH-DAY.

Replies of Messrs. Mangum and Rencher, to the Committee appointed, on behalf of the State Rights Society of Philadelphia, to invite guests to a festival in honor of the Birth-Day of Thomas Jefferson:

(From the Hon. W. P. Mangum.)

WASHINGTON CITY, APRIL 12, 1834.

Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive your invitation on behalf of the friends of State Rights in the city and county of Philadelphia, to participate in a public festival, on the 14th inst., in honor of that illustrious patriot and friend of State Rights, Thomas Jefferson.

I entertain a thorough conviction that the maintenance of the Rights of the States in their purity and vigor, is indispensable to the preservation of liberty and the perpetuation of our Union.

When the City of Philadelphia, and the great State of Pennsylvania, "the key stone of the federal arch," shall participate in that sentiment, the friends of Liberty and the Union will move onward with confidence to the attainment of that glorious destiny, which, under Providence, seems to be in reserve for these States.

I am constrained, by causes unnecessary to be detailed, to decline the honor of a personal attendance. My most cordial wishes are with all the efforts of the friends of State Rights.

I beg leave to offer the following sentiment:

"The Federal and State Governments—to concede to the former the right of defining the extent of its powers, is to annihilate the line of division between delegated and reserved rights, and to concentrate all power in the Central Government.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

W. P. MANGUM.

To Messrs. John Naglee, John M. Barclay, John Conrad, John W. Goodwin, Charles, Naylor, Geo. Sharswood, Esqrs.

—

(From the Hon. A. Rencher.)

WASHINGTON CITY, APRIL 12, 1834.

Gentlemen: I have received the letter which, on behalf of the friends of State Rights in the city and county of Philadelphia, you did me the honor to address to me, inviting me to partake of a public festival in honor of the birth day of that illustrious patriot and friend of State Rights—Thomas Jefferson.

I sincerely regret that public duty should deprive me of the pleasure of uniting with my State Rights friends, upon an occasion so grateful to my heart. I was early impressed with the belief that the principles of our Government, as taught by that great and illustrious man, are the true principles of the Constitution. My daily experience has but added to the conviction that they are the only principles which, in practice, can preserve and perpetuate the liberty and union of these States. These principles are based upon the truth that the Federal Government is one of limited powers, created for a few general purposes, and leaving the residuary mass of political power in the States which created it.

If experience is worth any thing, it has taught us the wisdom of this distribution of political power, for whenever, in the administration of the Government, we have departed from a strict adherence to the powers clearly delegated, and have encroached upon the rights of the States, such encroachments have never failed to engender sectional divisions, and to alienate the confidence and affection of the people, which alone can make a free Government strong. No one can fail to have perceived the strong tendency of this Central Government to encroach upon the Rights of the States, and, by implication and forced construction, to consolidate in itself all political power. To resist this tendency, has been the constant object of the friends of State Rights, and but for their untiring vigilance and zeal in this good cause, the liberty and union of the States would long since have found a grave, and a consolidated despotism established upon their ruins.

The friends of State Rights are the determined enemies of all usurpations, and they have, therefore, recently been found in resistance to encroachments to another, but not less alarming, character. I allude to the recent *act* of the President of the United States, by which he has concentrated in the Executive Department of the Government, the combined powers of the purse and the sword of the country—an union most dangerous to liberty, and intended by the Constitution and Laws to be kept separate and distinct—an union which, if acquiesced in, must at some future day, and, perhaps, not very distant, prove fatal both to the Rights of the States and the Liberties of the People. Deeply impressed with this solemn truth, permit me to offer to the meeting the following sentiment:

The Union of the States, upon the principles of State Rights—Disunion of the purse and the sword, upon the same principles.

I am, gentlemen, with sincere respect,

Your friend and fellow citizen,

A. RENCHER.

To Messrs. John Naglee, John M. Barclay, John Conrad, John D. Goodwyn, Charles Naylor, and George Sharswood, Esqs.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

MAGNIFICENT ENTERTAINMENT—DINNER TO COL. W. C. PRESTON.

The young men of Philadelphia never do any thing by halves. Full of life, animation, and patriotism, they are always willing and ready to stand forward in defence of the Constitution and the Laws—always prepared to take their part in any struggle for the liberties of the country. Since the commencement of the Experiment, they have acquitted themselves in a manner and with a spirit that entitles them to warm commendation. Their meeting at the Musical Fund Hall, on the afternoon of the 10th ult., was a spirited affair. The vast Hall was crowded in every part—the speakers acquitted themselves with a degree of eloquence and power that gratified and thrilled the auditory. Their Delegates to Washington also conducted themselves with great propriety. They waited upon Col. Preston, one of the Senators of South Carolina, and solicited his aid for their memorial to Congress. That gentleman accepted the trust and [illegible]-enforced its statements in a speech of great eloquence and propriety, in which he commended the character, and urged the objects, of the association. The young men were deeply [illegible] at his whole course of conduct towards [illegible] on his visit to this city, embraced the opportunity to tender him a public dinner. The invitation was accepted, and the dinner took place at the Washington Hall on Friday afternoon last. It was a brilliant affair from first to last—one of the most sumptuous entertainments of the kind ever given on any occasion in this city. The table was decorated with great taste and elegance—the order of arrangements was perfect—the room splendidly adorned with appropriate flags and banners—and the *tout ensemble* such as to reflect upan the Committee of arrangements the highest credit.

Caleb Cope, Esq., presided, assisted by several Vice Presidents. Inmediately at the right of the Chair, sat Col. Preston, Mr. McDuffie, Mr. Seargeant, Mayor Swift, Genl. Duff Green, Mr. Duane, late Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Troth, Esq., President of the Common Council, Colonel Matthews, and Mr. Jones of South Carolina. Immediately in the rear of the Chair, was suspended a splendid full length likeness of General Washington, elegantly framed and adorned with the Star Spangled Banner. A magnificent flag also waved its stripes and stars above. The first niche to the right of the Chair was covered with blue silk, upon which was printed, in letters of gold, the names of the Signers of the Declartion of Independence from Pennsylvania and South Carolina, some of the immortal Whigs of the Revolution. The opposite niche was covered in a similar manner, and bore the motto, in large gold characters,

WE ARE NO MAN'S MEN;
BUT
THE MEN OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The other niches, at the western end of the saloon, were similarly decorated. One bore, as a motto,

CONCILIATION;
The principle upon which the Constitution was formed, and by which it may be preserved forever,

The other motto,

THE UNION OF THE STATES,
AND
THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES.

Immediately opposite the Chair, on the west wall of the room, was suspended a splendid portrait of Lafayette. Six tables extended the whole length of the room. The dinner was served up in white porcelain, of American manufacture, and the tables were covered with splendid damask table cloths. The room was brilliantly illuminated from the moment the company took their seats, producing a most magnificent effect.

Dinner was on the table at 4 o'clock. Upwards of four hundred gentlemen sat down to table, and such was the demand for tickets, that had the room been five times as large, five times the number would have been present,

When the fourth toast was drank, that complimentary to Mr. Preston, that gentleman arose and addressed the company for the space of about ninety minutes, in a strain of thrilling and impassioned eloquence that we never heard excelled. It is impossible to do justice to him in any outline that we might attempt of his speech. It was, in all respects, one of the richest and most beautiful specimens of oratory that we ever listened to—abounding in the happiest metaphors, in apt classical allusions—and delivered with a power and manner that gave every word and syllable the happiest and fullest effect. He was frequently interrupted by peals of enthusiastic applause, and when he sat down the Hall rang with three times three. Col. Preston is unquestionably one of the first speakers in this or any other country, and after listening to his efforts of yesterday, we are not surprised at the high reputation he has acquired in the United States Senate.

He was followed by Mr. McDuffie, who also addressed the company for some time with great power and ability. He depicted in glowing colors the iniquities of the present Administration, gave a vivid picture of the career of General Jackson; proved him a tyrant and a traitor to the pledges to the people before his election. He was listened to with the deepest attention, and elicited bursts of applause. We took notes of a portion of his speech, but we are unable this morning, for the want of room, to attempt even an imperfect outline.

Messrs. Duane and Sergeant also addressed the company, in eloquent and appropriate terms; and shortly after they concluded, Mr. Preston again returned thanks for the high compliment that had been conferred on him, bid the young men farewell, and left the room amidst an enthusiastic shout of applause. As soon as he retired, nine cheers were given for South Carolina. A number of toasts were drank, and the company parted, delighted and gratified with the events of the evening.

LETTER FROM MAJOR DOWNING.

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, *April* 17, 1834.

To my old friend Mr. Dwight, of the New York Daily Advertiser.

My last letter tell'd you about my havin left the White House, and come up here; and that I was waiting for the Senate to decide upon my application, and so forth. Well, Mr. Webster went off next day down east, to attend to some law business; and Mr. Clay was compelled to take his lady into Virginia, on account of her being very sick; and two or three other Senators went off too; and there was jest enuf left to keep business goin, and I have been hanging on waiting till they all git back.

The Gineral, seein that a good many of the leadin Senators was away, thought it was a good time to fire a shot at the Senate; and so he sprung to it and hatch'd out another egg in no time, and sent Major Donaldson right up with it. I met him comin in; and says I, Major what's comin now—is that another proclamation, or a veto, or what is it? O, says he, its nary one on 'em; and so in I went, for I was plagy curius to see what new name this bird was call'd by, and the first thing I heard was "*Protest.*" Well, thinks I, if this don't beat all natur; and jest then one of the spectators spoke to me, and says he, Major, can you tell me how it is that the Gineral has got a new name for this document? Well, says I, I was jest thinkin about it; in the first place, says I, the Gineral has got tired of "proclamations," and "vetos," and "cabinet papers," and he has hearn so much lately about "protests," in these hard times, he wants to let folks see he is troubled with the same kind of criturs himself, and so he has sent one on 'em up here to the Senate, to see what they think about it.

In my last letter I tell'd you the Gineral was hoppin mad at the Senate for passin those resolutions, and I see how things was goin; and I thought the best place I could go to right off was the Senate Chamber, for this is the only body now that stands in the way of the Gineral's walkin right over all creation, just as he did over the Secretary of the Treasury, and Squire Biddle's Bank, for there is no stoppin him when he gits a notion.

He was plagily put out when he come to hear how the New York elections went; and Mr. White from your city tell'd him if it had'nt been for him and some of the members of the Legislature from Albany, the anti-Jackson party would a'got a majority over 5000.

I send you a copy of this "*Protest*" the Gineral has jest hatched out; and he wants the Senate to take care on't, and put it alongside their resolutions. I hope the Senate will do so, and then there won't be no mistake when the time comes for overhauling matters and letting the folks see what a curius critur the Gineral is. And I mean to try and get the Senate to hitch on a copy of this letter to the tail on't, so folks hereafter may be able to understand the hull matter.

This "protest" is pretty cute written; and some things are dovetail'd in so smooth, that a good many folks wont be able to see the jints; there aint nothin in it you haint seen afore in speeches, and proclamations, and vetos, and messages, ony the Gineral has found out there aint one attom of difference between dollars and drums, Bank-notes and blankets, gold and guns; its all one, he says, for its all the property of the Government, and he is the Government, and its all hisen, jest as much as his horses and hickory.

There is two or three things among the Gineral's notions puzzles me considerable.

He says the Senate haint got no right to say nothin agin him or pass resolutions blamin him no way; because the time may come when the Senate may be called on according to the constitution to try him. Now the constitution says that "the President, Vice President, and all Civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and convicted of treason, bribing, or other high crimes and misdemeanors," and the Senate is the only court to try such folks and such cases, according to the constitution.

Now according to the Gineral's notions, the Senate has no right to notice any thing that is going wrong by any officer under the Government, because the time may come when he may be brought before them for trial. Now suppose the President nominated to the Senate some chap who wanted to have his office renewed—and the Senate found out something wrong about him, and would'dt confirm it—and tell the President all about it, and write it all down too in their Journal of Proceedins, as they always do—and when it come to be known this officer was impeached—well, could'nt the Senate try him because it could be shown they had already express'd an opinion about him?—The constitution saw this—and says when the Senate becomes a Court for the trial of impeachments every member must be sworn over again. The Gineral saw he was saying too much agin the right of the Senate, as a Senate and Legislative body, and so he tries to get round this corner in the Protest, by saying there is a great difference between the proceedings of the Senate when the doors are open, and when they are in secret sessions,—now I can't see a mite of difference as regards this pint—and my notion is, if the Senate hatchels a chap for bad conduct with the doors open, (and the Gineral says they have a right to do it then) it would be jest as bad for him, as if they did so with open doors when the time came to try him, and I dont know but a leetle worse—at any rate all the resolutions are recorded by the Senate whether the doors are open or shut. And unless the Gineral can show that the constitution favors the President more than it does any other civil officer of the United States, then my notion is, the Gineral is as much mistaken on this pint as though he had put his shirt on wrong eend uppermost.

There is another pint on which I and the Gineral never could agree, and we have talked it over more than fifty times, and that is about his removing the Secretary of the Treasury. The Gineral always used to say, and he says so agin in the 'Protest,' that it was his duty "to see the laws faithfully executed," well now says I Gineral what was the law Mr. Duane was neglecting?

The laws says, says I, just so;

"SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That the deposites of the money of the United States, in places in which the said Bank and branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said Bank or branches, thereof, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct, in which case the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately lay before Congress, if in session, and if not, immediately after the commencement of the next session, the reasons of such order or direction."

You tell'd him to remove the deposites and he show'd you the law—he said there was no danger in leavin the money where it was, but there was great danger in removin on't to other pockets—and Congress was willing by the law to give him the power to decide on't—then you tell'd him to pack up and clear out—but not as I see for neglecting the law, for he was acting according to law—and if any body broke the law it was you Gineral, or its purty much all the same, you got a man to do as you wanted, and you said you'd take the 'responsibility,' And now we see the Gineral dont like to take the consequence of this responsibility—for as soon as the Senate past a resolution tellin the Gineral it warnt right, he turns right to and hatches out a protest agin it—and this is purty much the nub of the business.

There is another pint too I dont see how the Gineral gets round, but it is whittled as smooth and as round as a billiard ball—he says the Senate haint got as good a right to act for the people as he has—because he stands nigher the people than they do—they are appointed for 6 years and he only for 4 years—and then agin he gives the resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio and New Jersey and Main, to show that the Senators from these States did'nt vote accordin to directions—now accordin to the Gineral's notions, the nigher you can come to the people the better—well thats jest my notion too—for public officers are paid by the people to execute the laws the people have made, and it is for the good of the people, and not for the officers alone that the laws are made—if folks in office dont go accordin to these laws, but break em or change em jest to suit their notions—or accordin as they understand em, these officers become rulers and not public servants—and if whilst in office and afore their time is out, they git in any kind of a kink, and things dont go right—the people begin to grumble first; but, not likin to come to blows (for that's bad business, and wont serve no purpose but give bad folks a chance,)—they begin to petition like all natur, and thats one of the rights our old folks who fought for and made the Constitution thought was next to eating and drinking, and going to any kind of worship they pleas'd—for petitions bring the people right smack up nose to nose with the folks in office.—The Gineral somehow has forgot this in the protest—and if he'd tack'd on some of them petitions that have been pourin into Washington for a spell back, and keep all the while cummin, my notion is these resolutions from the Main and Ohio and New Jersey Legislatures would look'd so small the folks would'nt stop to read em, and especially as these same Legislatures will be changed clean around at the next elections.

I cant say yet what the Senate will do with the protest, but as I said afore I hope they'll do with it as the Gineral requests, and nail it to the counter as folks do odd lookin coins in country stores—but I am plagy sorry the Gineral likes to keep things all the while in trouble—folks to rights will be as glad when he quits and goes home to the Hermitage as they was when he quit there to come here and take possession of the Government. It was just so once when I was a boy with an old maiden Aunt of mine; she was half sister to my mother, and our folks invited her to come and make us a visit, and spend thanksgiving with us; when she come, all the family was amazingly tickled, and the best bedroom in the house was prepared for her—she had an amazin notion for dumb criturs, such as dogs and cats and moneys and parrotts and sich like, and kept all the while bringin on em in the house, and on the farm; and some of her neighbors come to visit her, and father couldn't do less on account of mother's relations than to ask them to stay over night if they cum late: and to rights the hull house was taken up—mother lost temper, and sed one day she hadn't room to set a table—and father had to go one night and sleep in the barn—and when a hint was given that our folks were imposed upon, my old aunt set up a most dreadful cryin, and said every hair on her head was as white as her apron; and she had the rumatiz all over her, and a white swellin on her hip, which she got by bein exposed in the old war, and it was right down hard to be twitten on her about incommodin folks. Father told her he was glad see her, but he didn't invite her to bring dogs to kill his sheep—nor cats to lick his cream—nor parrotts or monkeys to keep up a screechin all the while, Sabbath and all; and all he got in turn was a long story about grey hairs and rumatiz and white swellins, and he give up, and did the best he could till the old lady's visit died a natural death—but it was the last time mother ever asked him to invite another old relation to the house. I had eny most forgotten this story, but it come to me to-day jest as fresh as tho' it was yesterday,

Your old Friend,

J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingsville Militia, 2d Brigate.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY:
SATURDAY::::::::::MAY 10, 1834.

THE PRESS.

Since the invention of the Art of Printing, no one year, probably, has been so prolific as the past in papers and periodicals of every description. Hundreds of new ones have sprung into life, and many of the old ones have been enlarged, or in other respects greatly improved.

Of the former we cannot attempt to give a list; and of those which have put on a new *Spring dress*, we can mention only a few, which pass in weekly review before us: such are the "Oxford Examiner," the "Halifax Advocate," the "Milton Spectator," the "Danville Reporter," &c. &c.

Now, we rejoice to see this; and, although we should be glad to see "our side" a *little* ahead of the other, still we should like to see *all* thriving.

A free and enlightened Press, if properly encouraged by *the People*, is the best and cheapest standing army to defend their rights. They have nothing to fear from gradual encroachments or sudden attacks upon their liberty, so long as they support, by *liberal* and *judicious* patronage, the thousands of Stars, Suns, Beacons, Intelligencers, Spectators, Sentinels, Telegraphs, Whigs, &c. &c., which are posted every where, gathering and diffusing light and information with sleepless industry and matchless celerity.

The "monster" *may* corrupt some—"the Government" *may* bribe others: and, if these two tremendous powers were allied, (which happily they are not, and will not be if the People act prudently,) they might exercise a fearful influence. But let the People keep these separate, and let them, by individual patronage, place the honest printers equally above the temptation of the Bank and of the Treasury, and they will have nothing to fear.

That accomplished scholar and amiable gentleman, (Mr. Wirt,) whose once eloquent lips have been recently sealed by death, beautifully remarks, in one of his fine literary works—

"The Press imparts wings to useful thoughts, stamps them with immortality, and, like the Sun, incessantly sheds torrents of pure light and genial heat, which must ultimately dispel the mists of error, and dissolve those icy ramparts behind which *ignorance* and *apathy* entrench themselves."

The figure is no less true than beautiful. We do not pretend to say that the Press *always* sheds *true* light or *genial* heat: the former is sometimes obscured by prejudice, as a medium through which it flows, and the latter is not unfrequently a *scorching* instead of a *genial* heat. The same, however, may be said of the Sun: it is sometimes obscured by clouds, at other times its rays parch vegetable substances, and even oppress animal life. But yet it is indispensable to the well-being, indeed to the continuance, of the universe in any other than a chaotic stagnant state. And we believe that the Press is equally indispensable in the moral world. Without it, science might not an once be extinguished, but its empire would be extremely circumscribed, and mankind would gradually degenerate into barbarians. For, as a philosophic and benevolent poet has said—

"The mind untaught,
Is a dark waste, where fiends and tempests howl:
As Phœbus to the world, is science to the soul."

☞ Absence from home last week, on the part of the Editor of this paper, and want of time on the part of the gentleman left in charge of it, must be our excuse for not noticing the interesting and innocent ceremony of crowning the young "Queen of May," by the misses of Mrs. Cottrell's Academy.

Only spare us the sight, in this Republican country, of a *real* coronation, with all the "pomp, pride, and circumstance" of power, and we should not turn away from witnessing the pageantry of a Queen of May's *enthronement* every month in the year, as Pat would say. We much regret that we did not have the good luck to witness the scene, for we like to look upon the sports and pastimes of youthful purity—free, as they are, from the restraints of present cares, and from the still more melancholy overshadowings of the memory, which

"Throws
Its bleak shade alike o'er our joys and our woes."

We will improve this opportunity to add our testimony to the universal expression of public favor and confidence in regard to the abilities of Mr. and Mrs. Cottrell as instructors of youth; and also to express our concern at hearing of their intended removal from this section of country. We have not distinctly learned the reason for this determination; but we fear it is the same which has been for years draining our State of its most substantial and respectable citizens, and we deprecate it as a calamity which, if not obviated by our Legislature, must ere long be the means of reducing our fair territory to the condition of a miserable waste.

☞ At Lincoln Superior Court, last week—Judge Strange presiding—an action of Slander was tried, in which a young woman, by the name of Blakely, was plaintiff, and one Joshua Wilson was defendant.

Messrs. R. M. Pearson and J. P. Henderson appeared for the plaintiff, and Wilson argued his own cause. In consequence of the number of witnesses, and the length of Wilson's speech, a whole day was consumed in the trial. In order, as we suppose, to obviate the least suspicion of bias in favor of the legal profession, the Judge allowed the defendant, who was no lawyer, an extraordinary degree of latitude, and of *longitude* too, in the use of his tongue....of which privilege Wilson availed himself to the utmost extent, not unfrequently "overstepping the modesty of nature."

He is a low-bred, foul-mouthed, and rather illiterate fellow; yet he managed his cause with sufficient cunning to show that, if he had been trained early, he might have made a pretty successful 'Gilbert Gosling' in the art of pettifogging. So confident was he in the power of his eloquence, that he told the Jury he did not appear before them as a suppliant for mercy, but as one who *demanded justice*—that he would as soon be fined one thousand dollars as one cent, but that they were bound by the facts, as proven, to acquit him entirely. But the Jury took a different view of the testimony, and brought in a verdict of six hundred dollars damages for the plaintiff.

Considering the condition and circumstances of the parties, this is a "pretty considerable" high penalty for the licentiousness of that unruly member, the tongue; yet it is none too high. Why should the dastard who would filch from a poor female her only treasure, "the immediate jewel" of her life, be dealt with more mildly than the wretch whose necessities, perhaps, drive him to commit highway robbery! We think that the miscreant who wantonly attacks innocence—especially *female* innocence—ought to be punished at least as severely as the culprit convicted of grand larceny.

ALL'S WELL IN VIRGINIA!

There is no longer any doubt that Virginia is completely disenthralled from Jacksonism and Van Burenism, Ritchieism, collarism, and every other sort of political vassalage! The election returns for members of Assembly, as far as heard from, give 79 against the Administration, and 52 for it. There are a few counties yet to be heard from, but they cannot materially change the relative strength of the two parties.

Thus the tribunal of the People, to which Mr. Rives so confidently appealed, has sustained the decision of the last Legislature. Had he served his State with half the fidelity with which he served "our Lord the King," she would not have left him 'in his extremity.'

THE "PROTEST,"—AGAIN.

Our readers doubtless feel an anxiety to see this document; and, as soon as we get a *corrected* edition of it, properly certified, we will lay it before them.

It will be remembered, that, a few days after it was sent to the Senate, the President was driven, by public indignation, to a recantation of a part of it.

From the Congressional proceedings we learn, that, after the Protest was sent to the Senate, and while it was still in the possession of the Secretary of that body, an effort was made, by the Emperor's *private* Secretary, (by Royal command,) to alter several parts so as to *make the phraseology less Monarchical*, and a little more Republican. But the Secretary of the Senate very properly refused his permission to any alterations, as the document, as soon as it came into his hands, was considered in possession of the body to whom it was addressed.

The day after the "Protest" was sent to the Senate, with the view that it might be inserted in their Journals as an offset to the obnoxious resolutions passed by that body, and while they were considering whether or no they should receive it, His Majesty had a copy of it (with all the alterations and amendments which his private Secretary had desired to effect in the copy before the Senate,) published in his "official," the Globe. This fact shows what was the object of this new 'Proclamation,'—an appeal to the prejudices and personal predilections of the People in his favor, and an effort to bring the Senate into disgrace before the same tribunal. But these arts have failed, and will fail; and we should not be surprised if, before this, the Gineral has wished he had taken the advice of Major Downing, and prevented "his folks" from writing any thing for him which would give him trouble when they "come to overhaul matters and settle up differences."

☞ There has been, lately, a succession of large patriotic meetings in Philadelphia and its vicinity. The friends of the Constitution, the enemies of arbitrary power, are at length aroused; men of sense and patriotism, seeing the imminent danger in which their rights are placed by the conduct of one man, and the servility of his party, have sacrificed personal animosity on the altar of their country's good, and united, with one accord, in an enthusiastic devotion to the Rights of the States, the Union of the States, and the Liberties of the People.

At one of these public meetings it is said that sixty thousand persons were present.

Invitations had been sent to a good many Members of Congress, as well as other distinguished gentlemen of the Jefferson school of principles, to attend the celebration of the birth-day of that undeviating friend of Liberty. Some of the former attended, but many were forced to decline, on account of the distance, and their desire to remain at their posts every hour during these times of turmoil and revolution. The reader will find in our columns to-day the replies of two of the Representatives from this State, to the Committee appointed to invite guests to this festival.

The Members from the South, who participated in the festivities, were treated with the most marked regard. The Young Men of Philadelphia gave Mr. Preston, one of the distinguished Senators from South Carolina, a public dinner. An account of this will also be seen in this paper.

We trust the era of good feeling between North and South has returned; and we consider the "City of Brotherly Love" a peculiarly appropriate place for the beginning of a state of things so desirable.

The question now is not one of sectional policy between the North and the South, the East and the West—but it is whether the Constitution, in all its features, shall be defended or demolished....whether the arbitrary power of *one man* shall triumph over the Laws of the land and the Liberties of the People. The issue is one of fearful magnitude, not only to the present generation and to the People of our own highly-favored country, but to millions of generations yet unborn, and to the friends of civil liberty in every region of the earth. For upon the event of the present contest between power and right depends the establishment or refutation of the position so fondly cherished by our ancestors, that "man is capable of self-government."

The time has been, and that very recently, when, contemplating the almost heathenish idolatry which swept over the land, the most sanguine and resolute champions of Freedom stood aghast at the prospect.—But thanks to the good sense of the People, directed by an over-ruling Providence, we can now look forward, if not with perfect security, at least without dismay. The clouds of error are broken and dispersed, and the light of Reason will ere long, we trust, resume its genial influence over our country.

Nothing can now retard the progress of reform—nothing can prevent its speedy consummation, but ill-timed dissention among the friends of the Constitution. Whatever, then, may heretofore have been their causes of mutual jealousy and distrust, let them, in the view of a common danger, lay aside their animosities, and go forward, shoulder to shoulder, in defence of their inestimable institutions.

Had the infatuated Jews exerted but half the energy in defence of their own altars and firesides, that they did in internal feuds, they might have defied the power of the Roman arms, and have protracted, for a while at least, the enjoyment of their own Government, and the privilege of worshipping in that venerable Temple which was destined, for their iniquities, to be ultimately razed to the ground, without a remaining vestige of its locality. Let the melancholy condition of that ancient and interesting people be a warning to us to shun all those causes—civil, political, and religious—which led to their subjugation by the heathen, to the ruthless devastation of their country, and to their apparently endless exilement from scenes endeared to them by the associations of many centuries!

THE APPOINTING POWER.

The Constitution of the United States says, "The President shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint," public officers.

It was clearly meant that the President should not appoint *without the consent of the Senate*, unless a vacancy happened while that body was not in session—in which case he might make a temporary appointment, subject to the confirmation or rejection of the Senate at its first meeting.

With all other Presidents it was customary to send in a list of nominees to the Senate among the first things at the beginning of every session; but, taking his own course in this as in every other transaction of his public life, General Jackson has now allowed five months to pass away since Congress has been in session, without nominating a Secretary of the Treasury.

Why is this? Is it so very arduous a task to put down a name on a piece of paper and send it to the Senate for their ratification? Why, there have not been less than two or three hundred appointments made this session; the last Washington papers contain a list of no less than *seventy*, all made at once; yet the Secretary of the Treasury is not one of them!

Now there is but one way to account for this. The KING has lately avowed his right to control all the property of the United States; he has found Mr. Secretary Taney a supple instrument to do his bidding; he has reason to know that the Senate will not confirm Taney's appointment, and therefore he "takes the responsibility" of keeping that miserable creature, in defiance of the Constitution.

It is ridiculous for His Majesty to attempt, by words, a recantation of his extraordinary claims in the "Protest," while he continues to *practice* upon the rules therein laid down. Whether he, in language, admits or denies *every constitutional restraint* is a matter of mere moonshine, so long as he continues to ACT only agreeable to the dictates of his own pleasure or his own passions.

☞ The following extract is from the narrative of a Missionary in the Burman Empire, from whose Journal we published copious quotations in our paper of the 5th of April:

"All his people were on their knees before him, addressing him by the most flattering and even blasphemous titles; all the dishes before him were of gold and silver; and he had only to believe what every one told him, to think himself one of the wisest, greatest, and best of men."

It is the description of a Burman Governor at breakfast; but, had it been published without any designation of place, who would not have taken it to be the picture of a morning scene at the White House in the City of Washington?

True, the people about our "Master" do not, as far as we are informed, get on their *knees* to praise him; but what is an imperious duty in Eastern countries—viz. a kneeling posture in worship—is here a matter of choice, *as yet*; we should not be surprised, however, to see, ere long, a political rubrick requiring even the Aristocratic Senators" to kneel before "*The Representative of the People*," as General Jackson is pleased to style himself in his Protest!!

Under the present reign, we have begun to doubt, almost, the propriety of sending so many Missionaries to distant lands, while there is such a field open for their exertions at home. Would it not be well, at least, to send out a new set, and call home some who, by their experience among the heathen, might be peculiarly serviceable in expelling idolatry from the Capital of the United States! We are friendly to Missionary Societies, and intend no disrespect or even indifference for their benevolent purposes, when we say that an eloquent Missionary, with the advantages of foreign travel, might *really*, in our opinion, be well employed at the Seat of our General Government.

☞ In the Senate of the U. States, the debate on the motion of Mr. Poindexter, not to receive the document signed "Andrew Jackson," and purporting to be a 'Protest,' is still going on. The proposition of Mr. Forsyth, to amend the resolutions so as to insert the 'Protest,' at full length, as a part of the same, (mentioned in our last paper,) was decided to be out of order. This was an ingenious device to have the document inscribed on the Journals of the Senate, when at the same time they were discussing the propriety of rejecting even its receipt as an official paper; but the Senate saw through the design, and promptly rebuked it.

The National Intelligencer, of the 2d inst., informs us that the Senate has again rejected the four Government-Directors of the United States Bank, by a vote of THIRTY to ELEVEN! These same men, it will be remembered, were rejected by the Senate soon after the commencement of the present session; but the President again nominated them, with the *threat* that, if they were again refused confirmation, he would nominate no others in their stead! The vote shows that some of his own friends went against the nominees; and it now remains to be seen whether he will regard the welfare of the People more than the promptings of his mad infatuated passions. The Senate have removed the injunction of secrecy from their proceedings with regard to this matter.

On the 29th of April, the Secretary of the Senate made a Report to that body, in pursuance of a resolution to that effect, in relation to the number of signers of the memorials on the subject of the Deposites. He reported 114,000 names appended to memorials soliciting a restoration of the deposites, and 8,000 approving the course of the Executive!!! Is not this a denial of the favorite assertion of the Emperor, that the People, by electing him a second time, exhibited their hostility to the Bank, and placed in his hands power to crush it?

☞ In a Letter from Washington, dated the 21st of April, to the Editor of the "Charleston Mercury," and published in that paper of the 29th, we find the following paragraph:

"You may form an opinion of the progress of despotic power, and the fears awakened in the breast of the tyrant, from a fact which will astound the public, viz: (☞ a GUARD of United States' SOLDIERS, (or Marines, rather,) *stationed round the President's House every night!!!* I leave this fact without comment; it is the best thermometer that could be presented of the progress of Monarchical principles."

☞ We are glad to find that the rupture between Major Jack Downing and the *Gineral* has neither caused the worthy old Major to commit suicide, nor to lose any part of his "filosafy" or of his good humor.

Since he was turned out of the Palace, he has been allowed a sanctuary in the Senate Chamber, the last and only place of refuge now left in Washington for those who are too free-spirited to bend to power. It must be borne in mind, that the refusal of the Major to acknowledge that the *Gineral* had more sense than the "hull Senate," was the cause of his dismission from the "bed and board" of the Hero.

Our readers will find in our columns to-day another letter from the Major, written from his new apartment, and we commend it to their *very special* attention, as containing more good sound sense, though expressed in his peculiar quaint style, than one half of the speeches made within the same walls.

The story of his old Aunt is admirable. How it will hit off the Gineral, in his silly attempts to justify every nuisance he has brought upon the country, by pleading his grey hairs and his scars—as if age and *other causes* had nothing to do in changing the color of his hair, nor private affrays in marking his body with scars!

We hope Major Jack Downing will live as long as "the Government." He is certainly one of the most remarkable men of the age, and has already erected for himself a monument more lasting than *brass*, and entitled himself—not like Boswell, to a place "on the sleeve of his Hero's immortality," but—to a separate niche in the Temple of Fame!

☞ The following extract from a Letter received by a gentleman in New York, from an American friend in England, will show that the Fanatics of our country are shortly to receive a co-laborer in their designs upon the peace and happiness of the United States:

"The city of New York is to be favored with a visit from a Mr. Thompson, who has distinguished himself in this country by numerous enthusiastic harangues on the subject of "Universal Emancipation." He is in close correspondence with the infamous Garrison, and the object of his mission is to convince the good people of the United States that they know nothing of their own affairs, and that they should at once, since Great Britain has set them the example, proceed to free their slaves.

"Although exceedingly eloquent, he is as ignorant of our country, and its local and various relations, as a man can well be who pretends to so much. About a week since he delivered an address, on his favorite topic, to a large audience assembled in a chapel at Camberwell. From among the many statements which he gave as true, I will mention the following: 'In the neighborhood of Washington, along the banks of the Potomac, a number of large buildings or factories are erected, in which the slaves are stowed, preparatory to a sale, in the same manner they are on board of a slave ship.'—'The District of Columbia is the great mart in which the inland slave trade is carried on.' I might mention a great variety of similar "facts," as he called them, but these are sufficient to show you in what way the sympathies of his audience were excited, and in how much a man who could utter such falsehoods is entitled to the good feelings of the Americans."

From the Edenton Gazette.

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH ON TNE CURRENCY

According to an intimation in our last paper, we publish to-day the first portion of Mr. Calhoun's speech on the currency, and shall give the remainder in our next. If any should be disposed to complain of its insertion, on account of its undue length or general character, we will only say to them, that if, after they have read it attentively, they shall either regret the time its perusal has cost them, or find fault with the space it occupies, we will cheerfully submit to be condemned. It will be perceived that it is no party speech, nor are the measures it suggests party measures. Mr. Calhoun exhibits, with the fearlessness of a patriot, and the ability of an accomplished statesman, the diseases of our Banking system, and then points out the remedy. He shows, very plainly, how it is that a small derangement of the currency may produce a vast and ruinous impression on the property and business of the country. Mr. Leigh had very beautifully, and most appropriately, compared public credit (on which not only Banking, but almost every other business at the present day is essentially founded) to the sensitive plant, which shrinks even from the approach of a rude hand, and dies under its pressure; but Mr. Calhoun most clearly shows that in our Banking system there is a degree of morbid sensibility which exposes it to ruinous contractions and expansions, which he proposes to relieve by giving it more health and strength, and placing it in such a condition as neither to seek the protection, nor to fear the displeasure, of Government.

We know not what are the chances of the success of Mr. Calhoun's project at present, but we venture to predict that after the mists of prejudice and passion have passed away, and party has answered its purposes, some such plan will be found necessary to give stability and soundness to the currency, and some such controling and regulating power as that of the United States Bank be required to keep the three or four hundred State Banks in check, and prevent them from "shooting madly from their spheres."

From the United States Telegraph.

In the debate on Tuesday, Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, made some very pertinent remarks, in reply to an observation of Mr. Clay, in relation to the part which the President had taken in putting a stop to the advance of the American System. Mr. Mangum protested against the President being considered as having had an active agency in that business. And he expressed a hope that nothing which fell from Mr. Clay was to be considered as an intended implication that there was to be any attempt to revive that System, or to evade or get clear of the compromise.

Mr. Clay disclaimed all such intention. He said that neither himself, nor, as far as he knew, any of his friends, had any intention of violating it; and that if no attempt should be made to do so by the opposing interest, there would be none on their part. He considered, he said, the honor of the two parties are concerned in adhering to the compromise.

We were pleased at hearing this declaration on the part of Mr. Clay and his friends, made in this express and candid manner? It shows that one element of discord, and a most important one, has been removed from the political mass; and thus a freer scope is given to the efforts of all true patriots, to bring back the true principles of the Government. The country cannot but be grateful to the Statesmen, to whatever party they may belong, who have been actively instrumental in settling this question.

What would now have been the situation of the country if this question had not been settled. The south arrayed in opposition to the north, and the Executive, first leaning to one and then to the other, cajoling and deluding the mass of the people in both; first, a sweet word for one, and then for the other—the purse in one hand and the sword in the other—and backed by 40,000 office holders, who does not see that civil war or despotism would be the result? Alternately holding out to each section that his weight would finally be thrown into their scale, with the mighty means of corruption in his power, what was there to prevent his putting down the Senate, and retaining the purse and the sword?

Does not this teach us a most instructive lesson?—does it not show the madness and folly of sectional oppression? That will be the reason by which, if ever the liberties of the country be taken away, or the Union destroyed, an ambitious man who, for factitious circumstances, has obtained an undeserved popularity, will encourage sectional jealousies, and, playing one section against another, will triumph over both.

We have just escaped such a catastrophe—escaped it, because South Carolina had wisdom to see the game that was to be played, and courage enough to tell the political gamblers, that she was not to be tricked out of her rights, liberties, and property.

We do hope that the whole of these United States will now see and feel the danger of all legislation that will array one section of the country against another. All such legislation carries along with it the seeds of death and destruction, to our union and our liberties.

From the same.

The Senate of the United States is the last place where history should be falsified, to sustain the claims to despotic power on the part of the Executive. It produces a feeling of mortification in the hearer, and is not creditable to the intellect of the country. We sensibly felt this when we heard Mr. Brown, from North Carolina, assert, in the Senate, that the Bank of England was established by the Tories, and had been supported by the Tory interest since it was established.

Who is there that has the slightest acquaintance with English history, does not know that the very reverse of this is the fact? The Bank was established by the merchants, the Whig interest; was supported by that interest, and was opposed and denounced by the Tories. That it has always been looked upon by them with a jealous eye, but that the almost absolute necessity of some such institution, forced them to give a reluctant acquiescence to its continuation. Yet, in direct contradiction to these well known facts, the honorable Senator from North Carolina makes to the Senate the declaration stated above.

One of two things will result from these statements being made to the public. The honorable Senator will be laughed at by the intelligent, and the readers of the Globe will admire and wonder at the historical research and knowledge exhibited by him in this speech, which we suspect he will soon think he had as well not have spoken.

We dont attribute this to intentional misrepresentation on the part of Mr. Brown. We presume it is owing to shortness of memory, or to his having never read any thing on the subject of our ancestral history, and to his having made a bad guess in regard to the principles of ancient parties.

From the same.

Mr. Forsyth spoke very gravely, in the Senate, of conduct, on the part of the people of this country, that was almost treason! This gentleman is a sort of treason-hunter. He saw treason in the south last winter; and now he sees in the north, not indeed treason, but "*almost* treason!" Ah! that *almost!* And this treason, when it came to be explained to the Senate, was—threats! Yes, threats! used by nobody, that he chose to name; but he said they had been used. And this our modern democrats, the asserters of the Royal prerogative, pronounce to be "*almost*" treason! What a pity that we have not a *loyal, pliant* judiciary, appointed to office, as some of our Congress men are elected, to support Gen. Jackson! and then this *almost* might be stricken out of the phrase, and these threats might, with *his* judges and *his* jury, summoned by *his* marshal, be easily construed into treason!

If *threats*, made in a moment of excitement, by some victim of Presidential usurpation, can so act upon the nerves of a grave Senator, as to be magnified into *almost* treason, shall we be surprised if a jury, summoned by *his* marshal, counselled by *his* attorney, and acting under the direction of *his loyal* judge, should find that these threats are treason? We are getting on finely in our march towards republicanism! If this, and the conduct of this administration be republicanism, in the name of common sense, what is federalism? Is it worse? What we now have is downright toryism.

From the Muskingum (Ohio) Messenger.

We publish, to-day, a table of the office-holders' Convention, held in Columbus on the 8th of January last. It is right that the people should see by what means it is attempted to transfer them to the interests of Mr. Van Buren, three years before the time of General Jackson expires. We have every reason to believe that the plan was conjured up by Mr. Van Buren himself; and a man must be afraid of an investigation into his principles, when he wishes to get the people pledged to him so far in advance. In a time like this, when the vital principles of our Government are under discussion, it illy becomes any man to ask the suffrages of the people in advance, without letting them know his sentiments; and it looks doubly ill to attempt to gag and bridle the voters by Conventions of interested office-holders and their relations and friends, who pretend to speak the voice of Ohio, against the wish of ninety-nine out of a hundred of the people. We do not make these remarks out of hostility to Mr. Van Buren, but of disapprobation to the principles on which it is attempted to put him into power.

We all recollect that one of the strong grounds of objection to John Q. Adams and H. Clay was their using the patronage of the Government for their own purposes. We know that Jackson and his friends, in 1828, strongly condemned this conduct. What was wrong then cannot be right now, and every consistent Jacksonian will continue to condemn such an abuse of office and power. If such combinations of office-holders are encouraged, we will soon see an end to the free suffrages of the people, and those in power will continue in power. It is estimated that there are forty thousand office-holders in the United States. If their combinations are suffered to dictate the candidate for the Presidency, the people will soon be discharged from any care in public affairs. We may reasonably estimate every office-holder can command, on an average, among his connexions, five votes, which would make an organized band of two hundred thousand persons interested in continuing their own power and profits. Is not this dangerous? Yet, whenever any one objects to this office-holding Convention, he is straightway denounced as a "Nullifier," "Tory," "Deserter," &c. These men are formidable from their numbers and patronage; yet, so long as we view their course as dangerous to the country, we shall speak plainly and boldly against it.

From the Commercial Intelligencer.

GENEROUS DONATION.

We feel sincere pleasure in announcing an act of liberal courtesy on the part of the Record Commission of Great Britain, by which a literary bequest, equal in value to *twenty-two thousand dollars*, has been made to various colleges and literary institutions in the United States. This Commission having generously entertained the purpose of making a donation to the chief colleges and public libraries in our country, of certain valuable historical Records, Mr. Rich, American bookseller in London, furnished a list of twenty-two libraries and other repositories of learning, *each of which* the Commissioners immediately signified their intention to supply with copies of the Records referred to, which consist of "the Statutes of the Realm," "Domes-Day Book," "Rymer's Collection," and other rare and ancient public documents. The cost of each set is about two hundred pounds sterling, or one thousand dollars. The institutions which are each to receive a set, are the Philadelphia Library; Boston Athenæum; N. York Society, and Charleston Society Libraries; Baltimore City Library; N. Y. State Library, at Albany; and the Libraries of the following Universities and Colleges—Bowdoin, Me.; Dartmouth, N. H.; Harvard, Ms.; Amherst, Ms.; Brown, R. I.; Yale, Conn.; Princeton, N. J.; of Virginia; of North Carolina; of South Carolina; of Georgia; of Alabama; of Kentucky; of Missouri, and of Ohio.

Mr. Rich has received official notice that sets of the Record publications will be furnished to all the above-named institutions.

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.

James Douglass, Peter Cook, Charles Cooper, James Dawson, Ezekiel Binkley, (colored men) were sentenced yesterday morning, by the Recorder, for a riot committed in an attempt to rescue Littleton, the slave of Mr. Isaac Covington, of Worcester county, in Maryland, on Saturday the 29th of March last. The Recorder, before passing sentence, made some very forcible and pertinent remarks on the high-handed outrage of the rioters, and expressed his determination to check such conduct, by carrying the punishment to such a length as would insure, in future, the public peace. Douglass was sentenced to eighteen months' confinement in the Penitentiary; Cook, Cooper, and Dawson, each to sixteen months, and Binkley to nine months' confinement. Mr. Covington had arrested his slave in this city, and after a hearing before Judge Randall, he had received a certificate authorizing him to remove his slave to Maryland. The defendants, who had been present at the hearing, upon the appearance of the officers in the street, near the Courthouse, with Littleton in custody, assaulted the officers and the hack-driver into whose carriage he had been placed, and severely wounded him in the head with a brick. A gig, with a lady and child in it, were overset by the carriage after the driver was wounded, and many brick-bats and paving stones were thrown. We trust that such a scene will not again disgrace our city.

TRADE TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT.

The reader will find, in our advertising columns, that two fine vessels are now receiving freight at Wilmington for Liverpool, and they will be pleased to learn that they have just made successful voyages to and from that port. Many considerations combine to make this a gratifying circumstance to North Carolinians. It will lessen our dependence on Northern Cities, and greatly increase the profits of our citizens; a result which, we are glad to hear, has already followed, to a great extent, the shipments made by merchants of this town. We take pleasure, therefore, in [illegible] attention of those [illegible] enterprise.—Fayetteville Observer.

☞ Charles's Life of the Colonel, [illegible] soon as they [illegible] at Martin Van Buren.

By Friday Morning's Mail.

The National Intelligencer, of the 3rd instant, contains the Message sent to the Senate by the President, on the occasion of his re-nomination of the four Bank-Directors which had been previously rejected. We have not had time to read this document. The Intelligencer says:

"Having scarcely had time to read the Message of the President to the Senate, on the subject of his nomination of Directors of the Bank of the United States on the part of the Government, we shall say no more of it at present than that it is a document which will be a fit pendant to the Protest, both in arrogation of rights for the Executive, and in derogation of the rights of the Senate. Neither is it less remarkable than that celebrated document for extraordinary assumptions and extravagant conclusions.

"Among those who manifested, by their votes, their disapprobation of the course of the Executive in this matter, were several of the friends of the Administration, of whom others, who were absent from their seats when the question was taken, are supposed to have purposely absented themselves, to avoid giving votes according to their judgment in the matter, which would have placed them in an attitude of censure or rebuke to the Executive."

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In Stokes County, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Henry Tatum, Mr. FREDERICK BECK to Miss ELENDER ZIGLAR.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In Statesville, on the 29th ult., of consumption, the Rev. DANIEL GOULD.

Mr. Gould was a native of New Hampshire, but has resided for a number of years in this State, and officiated as a Minister in the Presbyterian Church, until declining health compelled him to relinquish the duties of that sacred office. He was an humble, pious, and zealous Christian, and an energetic and efficient agent in distributing the Bible in the waste places of the land.

He has left a widow, two children, and a large circle of friends and acquaintances, to lament his death.

In Lexington, Davidson county, on Friday morning the 2nd inst., THOMAS JEFFERSON, infant son of Mr. John Albright, aged 2 years and 17 days.

In Germanton, Stokes county, very suddenly, on the evening of the 26th ult., WILLIAM EDGAR, son of Reuben D. and Mary Golding, aged about four years.

In Guilford county, on the 24th ult., Mr. HENRY B. WATSON, in the 27th year of his age.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED AT FAYETTEVILLE:

April 23. Steamer Henrietta, with Dry Goods, &c., for McRorie & Dusenberry, Dusenberry & McRorie, J. B. Troy, J. Newlin, Waugh, Courts & Waugh, J. Brannock, R. & Brannock, C. & Adams, W & P. Adams, L. & McQuince, J. Woodburn, of the interior.

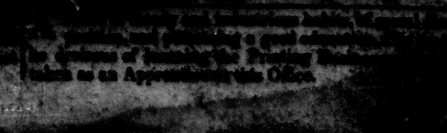
April 26. Steamer John Walker, with Dry Goods, &c., for E. R. Birckhead, Farish & McNeill, Allens & Kendall, J. M. & J. Allen, Hargrave & Gaither, Saml. Hargrave, Peter Clingman, Clingman & Wright, Purver & Clingham, Prince & Garret, Jesse Henshaw, Wright & Lindsay, Underwood, Marsh & Co., T. McDonald, T. L. Cowan, R. A. Burton, Thomas & J. M. Waddill, Alfred Dockery, N. Hill, P. Quince, Hunt, Gwin & Hunt, M. Pinkston & Co., Waugh, Courts & Waugh, Jas. Waugh, S. Douthit & Co., S. & B. Douthit, Samuel Douthit, Caldcleugh & Williams, J. F. & C. Phifer, John Phifer & Sons, John H. Garner & Co., J. W. Lindsay, McLane, McIvor & Co., T. H. Marsh, John A. Miller, Dicks & Dorsett, Dorsett & Dicks, William Harper, E. McCollum, G. W. Brown, G. W. Higgins, of the interior.

Estate Sale.

On Tuesday, the 17th day of June next,
I WILL SELL,
At the late residence of Gen. Peter Forney, dec'd.,

All the Personal Property,

NOT OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF,
CONSISTING OF
A variety of FARMING and Mechanical Tools;



A number of HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, and OXEN;
A quantity of Cast HOLLOW-WARE—together with Pig-Iron Banding, and a variety of OLD IRON and METAL.

—ALSO—

About Fifty Negroes,

Men, Women, and Children——among which are first-rate Hammerers, Refiners, Bloomers, Forge-carpenters, Blacksmiths, &c.

The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of.

Conditions: Twelve months' credit—bond and approved security required.

J. FORNEY, Executor.

☞ The Subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Peter Forney, deceased, gives notice to all persons having demands against the Estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery; and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate settlement. For the purpose of closing the accounts, I will attend at the Forge every Friday and Saturday, and every Tuesday and Wednesday at the Furnace, until the sale.

J. FORNEY, Executor.

Lincoln County, May 10, 1834. 4t

Attention [illegible]
YOU are [illegible] day of May [illegible]
[illegible] OWENS, C. S.
[illegible] Office.

Travellers' Inn,

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT-HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF
LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Entertainment in Lexington, (N. C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES *will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber*, that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.

An excellent Line of
Accommodation Stages
Leaves the House of the Subscriber, FOR SALISBURY, on the evenings of *Monday, Thursday*, and *Saturday*, and returns to Lexington on [illegible] succeeding evenings.

Passengers going from South to North, by entering their names as far as Salisbury only, and there taking the Accommodation Line to Lexington, can have their choice, at the latter place, between the Piedmont Line and the one which runs by way of Fredericksburg.

JOHN P. MABRY.
Lexington, March 8, 1834. 1y

New Tailor's Shop In Concord, No. Ca.

THE Subscriber informs his old customers and the public in general, that he has REMOVED TO CONCORD, where he has opened a Shop, in which the TAILORING BUSINESS in its various branches will be executed in the most fashionable, neat, and durable manner. He flatters himself that his skill in the business, and his constant personal attention in his establishment, will enable him to redeem all pledges made to those who may favor him with their custom.

☞ He receives the latest FASHIONS regularly both from New York and Philadelphia, and works by the most approved systems. Cutting out, and Orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to; and last, but not least, *his terms will be very accommodating.*

THOMAS S. HENDERSON.

N.B. *He is determined to do work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and* ALWAYS WARRANTED TO FIT WELL.
Concord, March 29, 1834. 6m

Travellers

GOING NORTH OR EAST,
BY TAKING
Pecks & Wellford's Stage,
AT SALISBURY, (N. C.)
(17 miles S. of Lexington,)

Will *now* arrive in Fredericksburg, (Va.) at 9 A. M. on the FOURTH DAY from Lexington, in time for the **Steamboat to Washington**; sleeping, the SAME NIGHT, in BALTIMORE—making

FOUR DAYS ONLY,
From Lexington, (N.C.) to Baltimore.

☞ Compare this with the speed of any other Line whatever.

PECKS & WELLFORD,
Proprietors of the old S.W. or Middle Route Line of Stages.
Fredericksburg, March 27, 1834.

N.B. Travellers from any point South of Salisbury, wishing to take this Line, should be *careful to enter to Salisbury only.*

P. & W.'s Stage leaves Salisbury immediately after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South, viz. every SUNDAY, TUESDAY, and FRIDAY evening.

☞ Fare as low as by any other route. P. & W.
April 5, 1834. 2m

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ISSUED WEEKLY.....BY.....JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The "WESTERN CAROLINIAN" is published every Monday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the expiration of a year's subscription, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble of collecting and transmitting the subscription-price to the Editor, shall have the paper during the continuance of their subscription, without charge.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuance: but where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.

2. Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional gentlemen, who may desire constantly to appear before the public, in our advertising columns, will be received as yearly advertisers, and a deduction of 15 per cent. will be made from the above charges.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

Head-Quarters,
SALISBURY, 24th April, 1834.

THE OFFICERS composing the 63d Regiment of ROWAN MILITIA, are ordered to PARADE, in the Town of Salisbury, on Friday the 30th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, with muskets, for Drill.

By Order of
S. LEMLY, Col. Com'dt.
B. CRAIGE, Adjutant.
Salisbury, April 26, 1834. 4t

Now's the Time!

Cash or Produce!!

MURPHY & MOSS

ARE JUST RECEIVING, FROM NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, A
General and Entire New Stock
OF
Spring and Summer Goods,
Which have been selected with great care and attention, and bought from the latest styles for the SPRING OF 1834,—CONSISTING OF

FANCY AND DOMESTIC DRY-GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, AND BONNETS,
DRUGS, COMBS, SADDLES,
BOOKS *and* PAPER, COTTON CARDS,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES.

☞ They would invite their friends and the Public to call and see for themselves.

N. B....Recollect, and be sure to call where the Sign says

NEW CHEAP
CASH STORE.

M. & M. feel grateful for past patronage, and hope, by their attention to business, to merit a continuance of those favors heretofore bestowed upon them by their customers and friends.
Salisbury, April 19, 1834.—4t

SELLING OFF
At Cost!

S. LEMLY & SON,

HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE THEIR BUSINESS IN THIS PLACE,
With the view of removing to the State of Mississippi early in the ensuing Fall, beg leave to inform the Public generally that they
Have Concluded to Sell Off
THEIR STOCK OF GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE,
CUTLERY, CROCKERY,
AND
ALL other ARTICLES
generally kept on hand by Merchants in this part of the country,
At Cost, for Cash!

Their Stock is **Large, Complete,** and **New,** the whole having been purchased within the last twelve months.

☞ They respectfully invite their friends and customers, as well as the public in general, to call and examine the goods, as they are determined to give bargains such as they feel confident will give satisfaction to all who wish to purchase.
Salisbury, March 15, 1834.—tf

Land to be Sold,
FOR TAXES.

THE following Tracts of LAND, or so much of each as will satisfy the Tax due thereon, WILL BE SOLD, at the Courthouse in Salisbury,

On Monday the 19th of May next.
— NAMELY —

2½ Lots in the Town of Salisbury, given in by Samuel H. Pearson.
1 Lot in the Town of Salisbury, given in by Sarah Yarbrough.
295 Acres belonging to the Estate of the widow Creson, deceased.
233 Acres given in by Allen Crowell.
100 Acres belonging to the Estate of Edward Sheppard, deceased.
1000 Acres belonging to the Estate of Richard Parker, deceased.
560 Acres given in by Nicholas Rymer.
16 Acres belonging to Thomas Biles, given in by Daniel Biles.
87 Acres belonging to Rebecca Cook, given in by Thomas Cook.
100 Acres belonging to the Estate of Elizabeth Foster, deceased.
116 Acres belonging to Jacob Bostin of Iredell County.
100 Acres belonging to the Estate of John Dickey, deceased.
125 Acres given in by Manchester Johnston.
25½ Acres given in by Daniel Murph.
106 Acres given in by William Rainy.
22 Acres belonging to the heirs of Jno. Swink.
300 Acres given in by John Etchison, Guardian of the heirs of John Etchison, deceased. This Tract of Land lies in the Forks of the Yadkin, and adjoins the lands of Samuel Smith and others.

F. SLATER, *Sheriff.*
Salisbury, April 5, 1834.—7t [30c]

INFORMATION,
WHICH SOMEBODY WILL BE GLAD TO GIVE,
IS WANTED!

ABOUT ten years ago there lived in the Tenth Congressional District a REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER, by the name of **Fawcet,** or **Forset,** or something of the kind.——If he has any heirs living, they may probably be put in a way to get a small sum of money, by applying to the Editor of THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
Salisbury, March 15, 1834. tf

The Farmers' HOTEL.

THE Subscriber, being grateful for the flattering and increasing patronage he has heretofore received, informs his customers and the public that he is prepared to accommodate them AS WELL, and a *leetle* CHEAPER than any other Tavern in the place.

His **Table** and **Stables** shall at all times be supplied with the very best the market affords.

He has experienced and attentive Ostlers, and will spare no pains himself to render their stay agreeable. JOHN JONES.
Salisbury, April 12, 1834. tf

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
North Carolina Republican

IN a Government like ours, the preservation of Liberty depends, mainly, on a general diffusion of correct information among the people. If the people be ignorant of their rights, how can they guard them against encroachment?—Our forefathers achieved freedom at the price of much blood and treasure, and we, their sons, can preserve it only by enlightened watchfulness. As intelligence and vigilance are our greatest safeguards, so ignorance and apathy are the sources of the most danger. "Power is always stealing from the many to the few," and the reason is, that the many slumber while the few are silently at work. No free people ever yet lost their liberties by open assaults, but many have lost them by secret encroachments.

Ignorance among the people begets another evil, which, above all others, was the bane of the Ancient Republics; that evil is MAN-WORSHIP. History teaches us, that, wherever man-worship takes root, there political virtue dies, and sordid factions spring up—it corrupts the principles of Liberty, as *Idolatry* does pure Religion.

When our forefathers established the present form of Government, they fondly hoped that we would escape the fate of former Republics, and, under the wise checks and guards of a written Constitution, enjoy, through all time to come, the inestimable blessings of Freedom.—But now, at the end of the short period of forty-six years, what is our condition? We have already reached an alarming crisis in our political affairs,—the very principles of the Constitution are in imminent peril. We are in the midst of a revolution, silent, and as yet bloodless, but still rapid in its progress,—the barriers of the Constitution are broken down and trampled in the dust,—all the powers, whether of the sword or of the purse, are concentrating in the Federal Executive; and even Congress itself is outstripped in the race of usurpation. It is time for the people to awake from their apathy, and to look to their rights—if they slumber much longer, they will awake too late—their Government will be changed, and their Liberties gone.

. For the purpose of aiding other papers in the State in diffusing correct information among the people, and to arouse them to a sense of their danger, it is proposed to publish, at the Office of the "Western Carolinian," a paper under the title which stands at the head of this Prospectus—to be printed on a large size sheet, in octavo form, of sixteen pages, corresponding in size with the "Examiner," edited in Philadelphia, by Condy Raguet.

1. The *North Carolina Republican* will advocate the doctrines of the old Republican party, as taught by Jefferson and his compatriots of 1798.

2. It will advocate the principles of Free Trade, and oppose all systems, or measures, which have a tendency to tax the many for the benefit of the few.

3. It will support a liberal policy in our State Government, and advocate all reasonable plans for the improvement of the natural and moral condition of North Carolina; and, with a view of enlightening and encouraging our own citizens by the example of others, pains will be taken to show what our sister States have done, and are doing, in works of improvement. Useful Statistics, connected with the great interests of the State, Agricultural, Commercial, and Mineral, will be procured and published in the Republican

4. A portion of each number will be occupied with important Congressional and Legislative proceedings, during the time those bodies may be in session; also with the latest and most interesting news of the day, foreign and domestic, and with such miscellaneous matter as may prove interesting to the general reader.

5. The question of *Convention*, or reform of the Constitution, has for thirty years divided the people, and arrayed one section of the State against the other; and, as a necessary consequence, has prevented the success of many measures vitally important to the honor and prosperity of North Carolina; and, until settled, it will continue to do so. It is not doubted that both parties are sincere and honest in their views; and the reason why they have so long differed, is, that neither party has ever yet been made fully acquainted with the just pretensions of the other; else this distracting question would, ere now, have been amicably adjusted. With the view, therefore, of giving to all the opportunity of "hearing both sides," it is agreed to lay before the public, in the pages of the Republican, the arguments for and against the measure; and, that this shall be done impartially, it will be so provided, that the arguments on one side shall be presented, by Western, and on the other by Eastern men. Nothing more effectually prevents liberal legislation, than sectional divisions and local jealousies—they distract the public mind, and destroy that community of feeling, and unity of action, so essential to the success of all schemes of improvement, whether physical or moral. Every real friend of North Carolina must therefore wish to see all cause of such divisions and jealousies removed, and to hail the day which shall find us one people, acting together for the general good and prosperity of the State.

6. In the proper season, correct tables of the Prices Current will be regularly given.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Republican will be published semi-monthly, that is, on the first and third Monday in each month, during the period of one year only, unless its patronage may be such as to demand its continuance. Each number will contain 16 pages, carefully put up, so that at the end of a year each subscriber will have a volume of 348 pages filled with interesting and useful matter.

The price of subscription is ONE DOLLAR, in all cases to be paid *in advance.*

The 1st No. will appear on the 3d Monday in MAY, should the subscription list justify the publication.

As the object of the publication is not to make money, but to support the rights of the people, an appeal is now made to the friends of Constitutional Liberty, to interest themselves in procuring subscribers.

All who may be good enough to procure subscribers, will, by the first day of May, communicate to the Publisher the names so procured, retaining the money in their hands until notified that the paper will certainly be published.

☞ All Letters and Communitions must be addressed (post paid) to the "North Carolina Republican," Salisbury, N.C.; where they will be promptly attended to.
January 15th, 1834. tdp

P. J. SPARROW

Proposes to Publish, in Salisbury, N. C.
A Monthly Magazine,
UNDER THE TITLE OF
The Family Assistant.

PROSPECTUS.

THE FAMILY ASSISTANT shall be dedicated to RELIGION, EDUCATION, and GENERAL LITERATURE. Especially it is intended to assist Parents in the difficult and highly important task of educating their families. The Editor has two very interesting associations under his charge—a Bible Class, and a General-Knowledge Class—for each of which he prepares written questions, and, for his own satisfaction, written answers. Should the proposed magazine go into operation, those questions and answers will be published in it. It will be the endeavor of the Editor to make the proposed publication as interesting as he possibly can—to fill its pages with such articles as shall be worth reading; and, as it will appear only once a month, each one who takes it, may find time to read it.—*The articles shall, in general, be short.* Such items of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence—secular as well as religious—as shall be deemed interesting, will be inserted. In fine, it is intended to make The Family Assistant minister profit and amusement for the long winter nights and sultry summer noons.

TERMS:

1. It will be issued on the 20th of every month—and will contain sixteen Imperial Octavo Pages, in double columns, printed on a new and legible type, and on very superior paper.

2. The subscription price will be One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance, and Two Dollars if not paid until the expiration of three months.

3. No subscription can be received for a shorter period than one year; and no paper discontinued until all arrearges are paid, except at the Editor's discretion.

4. ☞ The publication will commence on the 20th of April, provided a competent number of subscribers can be obtained; and our friends who may hold subscription lists, are requested to forward them on by the 1st of that month.

February 15, 1834. P. J. SPARROW.

Coach and Carriage Making,
AND REPAIRING.

J. W. Rainey & P. J. F. Shaver,
Coach and Carriage-Makers,

Respectfully inform the Public generally, that they have entered into Co-Partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its varieties, and that they have, for that purpose, taken the shop
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY PHILIP JACOBS,
On the Main Street, opposite the old Jail.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of the best carefully-selected and well-seasoned Timber, and will always keep on hand, for sale,

STAGE-COACHES,
CARRIAGES,
Carry-alls, Gigs,
SULKIES, &c.

Which shall not be surpassed by any in this section of country for neatness, durability, and cheapness.

☞ For the benefit of Travellers and Stage-Drivers, they will always keep on hand CARRIAGE-SPRINGS and all other fixtures necessary to put those vehicles in the most complete order; and every description of **REPAIRING** will be done at the shortest notice and on the lowest possible terms.

The Blacksmithing Business

The Subscribers have attached to their Carriage-Manufactory, a BLACKSMITH-SHOP, in which they employ none but first-rate workmen and the very best materials—which enables them to assure their friends and the public that all work done by them, in this line also, will be of superior quality, and as low-priced as any other executed in this section of country.

*** The Subscribers deem it hardly necessary to say that they will be thankful for a portion of the public favor; and they hope, by strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to *merit* the patronage of all who may wish to purchase articles kept for sale by them or jobs done in their line. JOHN W. RAINEY,
PHILIP J. F. SHAVER.
Salisbury, February 15, 1834. tf

TAILORING.

BENJAMIN FRALEY, having received the latest Philadelphia, New York, London, and Paris styles of FASHION, and having in his employ a number of Workmen who are first-rate, is prepared to cut and make work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and always warranted to fit.

Orders for Work in his line, from a distance, will be punctually attended to according to order; and all kinds of local custom-work will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

He can be found, at all times, at his old stand, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and nearly opposite Mr. John Murphy's store.

TO TAILORS.

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors in New York, the Subscriber is prepared to teach or give instruction to any of the Trade who may desire to be more perfect in their business; and, from his belief that he is fully capable of giving satisfaction, he respectfully requests all who desire instruction to call on him.
Salisbury, 1834.—1y B. FRALEY.

SALISBURY MALE ACADEMY.

The Third Session of the above Institution
WILL COMMENCE ON
THE FIRST DAY OF MAY.

THE Subscribers, thankful for past patronage, pledge themselves to enter upon the exercises of the next session with renewed zeal.

P. J. SPARROW,
T. W. SPARROW.
Salisbury, April 12, 1834. tf

Aaron Woolworth,

Watch and Clock Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Salisbury, as well as those of Rowan and the surrounding Counties, that he has
Removed his Establishment
TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE COURTHOUSE,
☞ { A few doors above Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's Hotel, on the Main Street, } ☜
Where he still continues, as heretofore, to execute
ALL KINDS OF WORK
in the line of his profession, at short notice,
And on the most reasonable terms.

WATCHES & CLOCKS REPAIRED BY HIM
WILL IN ALL CASES BE
Warranted for 12 Months!

And those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction to them.

☞ ENGRAVING of every description, (including Tomb-Stones,) will be executed with neatness and accuracy, at short notice.
Salisbury, Jan. 27, 1834. tf

Opening of the Episcopal School DEFERRED.

IN consequence of the unusual inclemency of the past winter, the progress of the Building designed to serve as a Dormitory for the pupils in this Institution, has been retarded much beyond the expectations of the Executive Committee, under whose directions it was commenced in December last. And as the material of this structure is stone, the process of working in which is necessarily slow and greatly dependent on the weather, there is now no hope of its completion by the time heretofore specified for commencing the School.

This circumstance, together with the difficulty likely to be experienced in procuring in time from the North certain articles of furniture indispensable to the establishment, and the recently expressed opinion of the Rector, that, without the accommodations to be afforded by the new building, he would be unable to carry into successful operation the system adopted, has constrained the committee, however reluctantly, to postpone for a few weeks, the time for opening the School.

The Public, therefore, are respectfully informed that the EPISCOPAL SCHOOL WILL BE OPENED, (not on the first of April as before advertised, but) **on Monday, the 2nd day of June next;** at which time it may be confidently relied on that every thing will be in readiness.

By order of the Executive Committee,
GEORGE W. FREEMAN, Sec'y.
Raleigh, March 8, 1834. 8t

State of North Carolina..Rowan County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1834.

John Gibson, vs. Jacob Pachel. } Attachment—levied on Land.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: *Ordered*, by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the Defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Rowan, at the Courthouse in Salisbury, on the third Monday in May next....then and there to plead, answer, or demur.....or judgment will be taken by default, according to the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John Giles, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday of February, 1834, and in the 58th year of our Independence.
JOHN GILES.
Salisbury, April 12, 1834. 6t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Anderson Ellis, deceased, and hereby requests all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by Law; and all those indebted are hereby requested to make payment.

JAMES ELLIS, Executor.
November 23, 1833. tf

FIRST RATE CARRIAGE
FOR SALE---CHEAP.

THE Subscriber has just completed all the repairs necessary to a second-hand Carriage, which has for some time past been in his possession for that purpose, and now OFFERS IT FOR SALE, in pursuance of instructions from the owner, who has no use for it.

The Carriage is now as good as when new, and can be seen at my shop by those desirous of purchase.

JOHN I. SHAVER.
December 2. tf

Charleston and Cheraw.

THE STEAM-BOAT MACON,
CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM,

HAVING been engaged, last Summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw, calling at George-Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days, and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of water, (drawing when loaded, only about four and a half feet) will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times, except on an uncommonly low river, when her cargo will be lightered, at the expense of the boat.

J. B. CLOUGH.
Charleston, Sept. 26, 1831. tf
N.B. She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers. J. B. C.